THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Rhea & Gluskey.) MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1868. (Volume Ten—Number 3 [illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Avalanche Office, in Avalanche Building, 22 Jefferson street.

Agerson & Co., E. M., cotton factors and commission merchants, 104½ Front and 6 Jefferson streets.

Allison Brothers, hardware, 220 Main street.

Bayne & Co., E. S., cotton and tobacco factors, Avalanche Building, Jefferson street.

Benham, Heaviris & Co., rectifiers, 10 Adams street.

Bissell, Estes & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Bielsich & Co., booksellers and stationers, 313 Main street.

Bachly, F., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes 341 Main street.

Bourn & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 12 Jefferson street.

Cameron & Co., J. H., Finley Churn Dasher, 361 Main street.

Chamberlin & Co., D. F., booksellers and stationers, 197 Main street.

Clarke & Co., S. H., insurance agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Cleaves & Co., C. C., booksellers and stationers, 313 Second street.

Cragin, Thwait, Chapman & Co., books and stationery, 329½ Main street.

Citizens' Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., office 291 Main street.

Craig & Co., R. G., seed store, 379 Main street, in the Jackson Block.

Cobbins, Gunn & Cooper, planing mill and lumber yard, 161, 163 and 165 Washington street.

Connell & Eakin, cotton gin and pickery, foot of Marshall street.

Cash, J. H., cotton and produce factor, 226 Front street.

Cobbins & Gunn, iron founders and machinists, Adams street, near Bayou.

Cargo & Co., H. G., general auctioneers, 305 Mainstreet.

Christine & Co., J. A., storage for cotton and merchandise Navy Yard.

Davis, A. F., practical house and sign painter, 18 Union street.

Daugherty, Wm., marble works and marble mantel warerooms, 16 Front street, above Market.

Deposite Bank of Memphis, 20 Madison street.

Dickinson & Bro., J. W., cotton factors and commission merchants, 226 Front street.

D'Hagen & Co., J., china, glass and queensware, 48 North Front street.

European Assurance society, office 279 Main street.

Emmet Savings Institution, 6 Madison street.

Elson Brothers, dry goods, 267 Main street.

Furgason, Cordes & Co., grocers, 8.8 Front street.

Fowlkes & Steffey, cotton factors and commission merchants, 181 Second street and 46 Washington.

Fridenstein & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 300 Main street.

Fitzgerald & Co., H., grocers, produce dealers and commission merchants, 224 Front street.

Forster, Leatherbee & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 352 Main street.

Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Green & Co., N. S., dealers in whisky, etc., 252 Front street.

Gay, Aiken, Stettren & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 208 Front street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 17 Madison street.

Harmstad, Larry, Steamboat Agent, No. 14 Jefferson street.

Hill, Strange & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Hill & Co., John R., cotton and storage warehouse, Court street, near bayou.

Haller, Fisher & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 6 Madison street.

Howell Wood & Co., dry goods, southern Palace, 321 Main street.

Heath, Lewis & Frazer, attorneys, corner Second and Main street.

Heisner & Fritz, dry goods, 253 Main street.

Jones, Edward C., architect, 279½ Main street.

Jones, Brown & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants 226 Front street.

Jones & C. G. W., wholesale and retail druggists, 287 Main street.

Jones & Co., J. W. A., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 168 Front street, up stairs.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Kenny & Farrier, real estate brokers and general agents, No. 3 Kit Williams Block, corner of Madison and Second.

Kelley, Wm. J. M., office Jefferson street, Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn. Residence at General Hospital.

Kennedy, Williams & Russell, cotton factors and commission merchants, 268 Front street.

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, office corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Lamb & Co., R. W., cotton and storage warehouse, Adams street, near Bayou.

Levy & Meibes, cotton factors and commission merchants, 225 Front street.

Lane & Co., F., cotton factors and commission merchants corner of Union and Front streets.

Lyell & Co., Joseph n., boot and shoe dealers, corner of Main and Union streets.

Lawrence & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 208 Front street.

Lyle & Co., A. S., auctioneers, Second street, between Union and Gayoso.

Lakeman & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers 261½ Second street.

Lyon and Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarders 10 Madison street.

Lawenstein, S., staple and fancy dry goods 342 Main street.

Lindauer, Arnold & Co., dry goods, 241 Main street.

Moody & Co., John R., commission and storage, 236 Front street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Ticket office, Second street, corner Court and Main streets.

Moore, Whitfield & Co., cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, No. 1 Horse's Row.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 8 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

Meeby & Dexter, commission merchants, 204 Front street.

McRae & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

McComb & Co., sole agents Eagle Cotton Gins, 223½ and 225 Main street.

Marsden & Bro., liquor dealers, 231 Main street.

Mastin & Donegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 13 Union street.

Marshall & Anderson, marble works, No. 59 Union street, between Second and Third.

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailor No. 31 Madison street, Memphis Tenn.

Miles & Stoddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Menkes Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 282 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, wholesale druggists, 201 and 203 Main street.

Milford, Clements & Co., storage for cotton and merchandise generally, Poplar street, near river.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, office 267½ Main street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Fleming Calvert, superintendent.

New Memphis Theater, W. C. Thompson, manager, Jefferson street, below Third.

Neely & Co., J. C., cotton factors and commission merchants, 260 Front street.

Nolan & Lindsay, house and sign painters, glaziers, etc., 37 Jefferson street.

Nathan, Henry, importer and wholesale dealer in wines liquors, cigars, etc., 35 Jefferson street.

North American Life Insurance Company, of New York John B. Smith, general agent, 280 Front street.

Partee, Metchee & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Power & McGhee, merchant tailors, 238 Second street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

Passmore & Co., W. H., General Auctioneers, Vincent Block, Second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Post, cotton gins, presses and plantation machinery, 350 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Patrick & Co., J. H., cotton factors, 224 Front street.

Pistoleo, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 272 Front street.

Price & Treadwell, wholesale grocers, Lee Block, Union street.

Partee & Harbert, commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Rice, Mix & Co., dry goods, 307 Main street.

Roach & Co., A. G., wholesale grocers, 220 Front street.

Rawlings & Co., J. J., cotton factors and commission merchants, 254 Front street.

Robertson & Carter, cotton factors and commission merchants, 13 Union street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founder and machinists, opposite the Gayoso House.

Robeson, Sneed & Co., wholesale clothing, 305 Main street

Rollin, Finney & Co., cotton factors, 18 Union street.

Rorster, Treasvant & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Ayres Block, Second street.

Stewart, W. L., cotton and commission merchant, 2 Bankalley.

Schabel & Co., J. F., stove dealers, 277 Main street.

Stone, Horace, wholesale boots and shoes, 320 Mainstreet.

Sullivan, Mrs. Sallie, millinery goods, 327 Main street, over Bennett.

Sample, Mitchell & McCauley, cotton factors and commission merchants, 13 Union street.

Stanley, King & Smith, cotton factors and commission merchants, 272 Front street street, up stairs.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Otis, agents; office, 42 Madison street.

Smith & Leech, wholesale liquor dealers, 242 Second street.

Semmes & Co., B. J., importers and dealers in liquors, 254 Second street.

Shaw & Co., J. S., hardware, 223 Second street.

Swanwick & Co., W. T., lumber dealers, foot of Adams street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 268 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Toof, S. C., Book and Job Printer, No. 13 West Court street.

Taylor, Cole & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Thomas & Arnold, dry goods, 343 Main street.

Toof, Phillips & Co., cotton factors, grocers and commission merchants, 206 Front street.

Tennessee State Mutual Insurance Company, of Memphis, office 15 Madison street.

Titus & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 10 Jefferson street.

Tennessee Savings Institution, corner of Court and Main sure 18.

Tobin, Lyon & Co., cotton factors and grocers, 246 Main street.

Vinegar & Donohue, steamboat agents, 234 Front street, up stairs.

Vernor & Hatchett, cotton factors and commission merchants, 230 Front street.

Van Brocklin, auctioneer, 30 Madison street.

Van Vorst, George W., agent Missouri State Lottery, 30 Jefferson street.

Wagoner & Co., J. H., merchant tailors and dealers in ready-made clothing, 294 Main street.

Wagner & Co., J. B., wholesale and retail druggists, 313 Main street.

Webb, S. M., & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Lee Block, Union street.

Worsham House, corner Main and Adams streets. C. B. Galloway, proprietor.

White, Kerr & Rootes, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 236 Main street.

Wormeley, Joy & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Adams street, below Main.

Williams, J. D., wholesale clothing, 273 Main street.

Williamson, Hill & Co., wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 224 Front street.

Walk & Co., Martin, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 272 Front street.

Wright, W. P., storage and commission, 5 Promenade Area.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

[The following is the translation of an Italian poem, written by a young Roman girl not many years ago, and embodying a beautiful legend prevalent among the peasantry in Catholic countries:]

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

A BALLAD.

There's a legend I have read of a grey old dwelling in the Lake, Cooper Block, Monroe street. And her robe was embroidered with stars, and her belt All the fairies right wondrous to see; And she lived in the days when our Lord was a child In the golden [illegible] beauty, When he fled from his foes, when to Egypt called, He went down with St. Joseph the town.

The Egyptian held converse with magic, methinks, And the power of the stars to her came; For an Arabian warrior her abode, and a sphynx On her threshold kept vigil always. She was pensive and ever alone, nor was seen In the haunts of the common crowd; But communed with the ghosts of the Pharaohs, I ween, Or with relics wrapped in a shroud.

And there came an old man from the desert one day, With a maid on a mule, by that road; And a child on her bosom reclined—and the way Led them straight to the gipsy's abode: And they seemed to have traveled a wearisome path, From their home many, many a league— From a tyrant's decree, from an enemy's wrath, Upon whom hell and overcome with fatigue.

And the gipsy came forth from her dwelling and prayed That the pilgrims would rest there a while; And she begged the old man would repose: Of the babe in his slumber to smile! Well she noted each mark and each furrow that crossed Of the traces of destiny's line; "WHENCE CAME YE?" she cried, in astonishment lost, "For THIS CHILD IS OF LINEAGE DIVINE."

"From the village of Nazareth," Joseph replied, "We have fled from a tyrant in haste; We have fled from a tyrant, whose garment is dyed In the gore of the children he slew; We were told to remain till an angel's command Should appoint us the hour to return, But till then we inhabit the Sycamore land, And Mt. Kepher we make our sojourn."

"Then ye tarry with me!" cried the gipsy, in joy; "And ye make of my dwelling your home; Many years ago, I presume, this Israelite boy (Blessed hope of the Gentiles!) would come! And she kissed into the feet of the infant, and knelt And adored him, and rose; then a smile Lit the face of his mother, who cheerfully dwelt With her host on the banks of the Nile.

Dickens is going to Buffalo and Hartford.

Eugenie doesn't play the piano.

Garibaldi is resigned, but melancholy.

Capital punishment is under debate in the French Senate.

The Bishop of Quebec will not allow prayers for the Manchester Fenians.

The funeral of General Griffin is tastefully referred to as a "fine display."

John Logan, hitherto strongly in favor of Grant, declared he was not his candidate.

The Peak family are ringing their bells in Cincinnati.

Montreal complains that the Canada lawyers don't use enough stamps.

New York proposes to raise a regiment for the Pope.

There is said to be a great demand for ministers all over the country.

Major General Gillem was at Fortress Monroe, on the 1st, *en route* to join his command.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is said to be very stingy.

Sam. Collyer, the prize fighter, supports John Brougham, in Baltimore, in playing "The Lottery of Life."

The New Hampshire election takes place in March, and both parties are already making preparations for the campaign.

The Maryland Legislature assembled at Annapolis on the 1st, and temporarily organized.

Brown, the Canaanite accused of child murder, says he would rather hang than go to prison. It may yet be Hobson's choice.

The King of Prussia assures the Emperor Napoleon of his earnest desire for peace and close friendship between the two countries.

The body of Charles Lawson, who was murdered at the wharf in Mobile by two flatboatmen, has been recovered.

Having a cold, the other night, Dickens explained the matter to his audience by distributing cards through the seats.

Jenkins discloses the awful fact that some houses on Fifth avenue do not have the two upper stories furnished.

In the shipyards of Newburyport, Massachusetts, the most skillful carpenters earn only $1 50 a day.

Victor Emanuel, in his address to the Italian Parliament, says Italy is now passing through a crisis, and advises the people to be calm.

Thomas Welsh was executed at Newark, New Jersey, for the murder of Polk Forney, on the 4th of July last. He died satisfied with the justice of the penalty.

A match factory in Detroit is said to occupy three and a half acres of ground, and to be capable of making 1,000,000,000 matches every year.

Raymond says he would not exclude any man from voting simply because he is black; but neither would he admit men to vote merely because they are black.

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled day before yesterday. George Bristow was chosen President of the Senate, and Harvey Jewell Speaker of the House.

A railroad is proposed to run from Vincennes, Indiana, to Cairo, shortening the distance between the latter city and Cincinnati by sixty miles.

"Who owns the city of New York to-day?" asked Mr. Beecher, in his sermon of last Sunday night, and his prompt reply to his own query was "the devil."

Jefferson Davis and wife received numerous visitors at their parlors in the St. Charles Hotel, Thursday. General Forrest and Wade Hampton were at the same house.

A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for the recovery of Edwin R. Colton, the missing agent of Adams express company, at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York has accepted the invitation of the Boston Board of Trade, to send delegates to a Commercial Convention in that city in February.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has contributed one thousand dollars to Southern educational fund in connection with Washington College (Virginia), of which General Lee is President.

It is rumored from Washington that a formidable lobby has been organized to bully and coax an appropriation for the purchase of St. Thomas through the House.

Vessels carrying eighteen feet of water can now come to New Orleans from the sea. The passes have been dredged out to accomplish this, and the channel is better than ever before.

The Tortola inhabitants, whom the flood and earthquake spared, are in a fair way to perish by starvation and plagues. They are almost entirely without food, and many of the dead are yet unburied.

The reception at the White House, New Year's day, was the most brilliant witnessed for many years. Everybody was there excepting negroes, with whom the President is not so popular as his predecessor.

Brigadier General Hayner, commandant of the Watervleit arsenal, is on a visit to Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of consulting with the ordnance department upon suggested improvements in iron gun carriages.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* states that Edward Stewart walked from his camp to Stillwater, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, in forty-three consecutive hours, resting eight hours at McDonald's camp, and two hours at Taylor's Falls. Actual walking, four and a half miles per hour for thirty-five hours. That beats Weston.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mayor Hoffman and the New England Dinner.

Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

NEW YORK, December 24.

To say an unpleasant thing in a way to make one laugh is generally a difficult feat for the tongue, but Mayor Hoffman managed it splendidly at the New England dinner last night. His speech was decidedly the feature of the occasion, though he had to speak against the impression made by General Sherman, General Sickles and Henry Ward Beecher, each of whom addressed the dinner party before his turn came. The number of guests at the various tables was about two hundred, and the neat turns and happy hits of Hoffman's speech kept the whole room full of laughter while he was speaking. Whenever he went into a New England church, he said, he heard a remarkable mixture of politics and piety; and when he attended a New England dinner, he found an equally remarkable mixture of politics and pastry. He could stand the piety and the pastry, but he generally found the politics indigestible. Referring to Mr. Beecher's speech, which was directed to the influence of Puritan ideas, he said that a gentlemen had talked about Puritan opinions of the rights of conscience, and how they impress truth and morality upon the world. "So, they do," said Hoffman, whereat there were loud cheers; and then—"their own notions of it." Then, to prove the Puritan's love for freedom of thought, he quoted a New England writer, who said the Puritan's idea of hell was a place where every one was allowed to think as he pleased. By and by he got along to a remark made by Sickles, to the effect that when we get Ireland for the Alabama claims we can provide offices for all Irishmen who desire them, and said, "I am free to say, gentlemen, that will be a very great relief to me." His next allusion was to a sentiment made by the President, about the time when New England men will be going to live in the South, and taking their pianos with them. He trusted they would not take any of the pianos which they brought from there during the war—according to rumor—for replevin suits may be plenty. He would advise them to take tuning forks instead. Alluding to the Irish, he said they had built railroads and dug canals, and went on: "In this connection I beg leave to call attention to the fact that the only canal I ever knew to be dug by a New Englander was the Dutch Gap, and that was not a very great success." And so he continued to the end, reaping the Puritan sconce with soft gloves which had steel knuckles under them, and keeping the party convulsed with laughter at points which would seriously offend them if divested of the quiet humor they received from Hoffman's lips. It was one of the most pungent dinner speeches ever delivered, and the fact that the Mayor took his cue from remarks made by other speakers made it all the more enjoyable.

The tables were lavishly provided with good things, all got up in Delmonico's best style, and the amount of silverware upon them would undoubtedly have gladdened the heart of General Butler, if he had been there. But they say Delmonico made sure that General Butler would not be there before he exposed his silverware so recklessly. He is a man of much sagacity and foresight, and by all odds the best caterer in New York.

MARYLAND.

Governor Swann's Message—The Senatorial Contest.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 2.

Governor Swann's message will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow. He indorses President Johnson's course; is jubilant over what he calls the reaction against the policy of Congress, and expresses great anxiety that the white people of Maryland may not amalgamate with the colored race, which he fears will be the case if suffrage is granted.

In referring to the militia, he approves of the administration of General Jeffry and recently appointed Register for the Treasury by the President, and says, soon after authority was given by the Legislature to reorganize the militia of the State he applied, through the Adjutant General, to the War department for such a quota of arms as might be due to the State on the books of that department. No action having been taken by the Secretary of War, after repeated efforts on his part to get a settlement of the account, a correspondence was opened with General Grant after Mr. Stanton's retirement from office, but with no better success. Up to this time no reply has been made to the requisition of the Adjutant General, and the quota of arms due to the State of Maryland under the laws of Congress, and standing to her credit on the books of the War Department, is still withheld. The correspondence relating to this subject will accompany the report of the Adjutant General, and will show the great injustice which has been done in withholding these arms.

The Senatorial contest here is very exciting. The indications are now that Swann will be defeated, and ex-Governor Pratt or W. T. Hambleton be elected.

History of the Confederate Flag.

From the Southern Opinion.]

The lowered banner of the Stars and Bars is furled forever, no longer the symbol of a struggling people, nor, as we had one day hoped to look upon it, the flag of a nation—the Confederate States of America—free and independent. But our flag has a history, and the time has come when to preserve that history from oblivion some record should be made of it.

The author of the new design adopted by the Confederate Congress was Major A. L. Rogers, Confederate States Artillery, who, while disabled from active service in the field, devoted some of his leisure hours to improve the national emblem. After much attention to the subject, and the laws of heraldry, Maj. Rogers, in January, 1865, submitted his design to Congress; and on the 13th of that month, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following bill in the Senate:

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The width two-thirds of its length, with the union (now used as the battle flag) to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice the width of the field below it; to have the ground red, and a blue saltier thereon, bordered with white, and emblazoned with mullets or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white, except the outer half, from the union, to be a red bar extending the width of the flag.

Before offering the bill, Mr. Semmes addressed a letter to General Lee, commanding the army of Northern Virginia, and requested his views on the proposed alteration. General Lee replied that he thought it "very pretty, and" that it "certainly added distinctness to the flag;" but, with his usual modesty, said he mistrusted his own judgment in such matters, and that the Naval Committee were the proper gentlemen to be consulted. The bill was accordingly referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and after various plans had been submitted, and the opinions of leading officers of the navy obtained, said committee unanimously recommended its adoption.

Among the distinguished Confederate officers who approved the design of Major Rogers, and recommended his proposed alteration in the national symbol of the Confederate States, were General Joseph E. Johnston, General S. Cooper, Lieutenant General Ewell, Lieutenant General Longstreet's Inspector General, Major Generals Fitz Lee, Rosser and Lomax of cavalry; Brigadier Generals Pendleton and Long of artillery; Major General Heth, Major General Smith, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute; Captain N. W. Barker, Acting Chief of Signal Bureau; Captain Wilbourn, of Signal Corps; Brigadier General Wharton, Colonel J. S. Mosby, and many other distinguished officers of the army.

As descriptive of the flag, we subjoin some extracts from a letter of Major Rogers, addressed to Hon. Edward Sparrow, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Confederate States Senate:

"The portion of the flag proposed to be changed to a red bar is the part, too, most rapidly defaced. It is strongly urged by naval officers of high standing, that our flag is liable to be mistaken for a flag of truce, particularly in a calm, when it hangs dead against the mast and the union is obscured by the white bunting. When seen at a distance, flags are generally displayed against the white clouds beyond, and hence want of distinctness is a great defect in the present flag, the union being the only portion seen.

"The battle flag selected by General Johnston and recommended by himself and General Beauregard, under which so much blood has been spilled in our struggle for independence, is fully displayed as the union of the proposed flag, which can only be done by surrounding it with white, and the white bar, forming the outer half of the field from the union, is suggested as the best design for its improvement. I am opposed to all stripes, many or few, red or blue. Instead of 'the stars and stripes,' let us have *'the stars and bars.'* The colors of the new flag would be chiefly white and red, with as little as possible of the Yankee blue.

"The heraldic significance of these colors deemed especially appropriate for the Confederate States—the white (*argent*) being emblematic of purity and innocence, and the red (*gules*) of fortitude and courage. In the adoption of ensigns by various nations of the world, it is noticed by Captain Hamilton, in the history of the United States flag, that they generally imitate the ensigns of the nations from which they sprung. This rule is complied with in the flag as proposed, for our people are chiefly descended from the British and the French, and we get the union and cross of St. Andrew from the former, and the bar from the flag of the latter nation, while the idea of having stars to represent the States respectively is taken from the flags of the old Union, mainly founded by our forefathers. The new flag is easily made, and is without the complication of any painting, which, besides the difficulty of correct execution, soon rots the bunting. The proportions, while most pleasing to the eye, possess the virtue of simplicity—the white below and on the side of the union being the same width as the red bar. They have been approved by some of the best artists in the Confederacy, and after a careful examination, have been pronounced correct by some of the most experienced officers of the navy, such as Commodore Forrest, Captain Raphael Semmes, Captain S. S. Lee, Captain Mason and Captain W. H. Parker, the latter having been at the head of the Confederate States Naval Academy."

The bill adopting the new design passed both branches of Congress—the Senate unanimously—and was signed by President Davis February 22, 1865, thus becoming a law on the birthday of the great Virginian, George Washington, and the anniversary of the day that gave birth to the permanent government of the Confederate States.

All signs, omens and coincidents seemed to foretell the speedy success of the young Confederacy and its new symbol so auspiciously unfurled, but doomed to be quenched and lost on the night of disaster that came before the ides of April of that same ill-fated year.

"Furl that banner, for 'tis weary,
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it, fold it, it is best;
For there's not a man to fave it
In the blood that heroes gave it,
And its foes now scorn and brave it;
Furl it, hide it, let it rest.

"Take that banner down, 'tis tattered,
Broken in its staff, and shattered,
And the valiant hosts are scattered,
Over whom it floated high.
Oh, 'tis hard for us to fold it,
Hard to think there's none to hold it,
Hard that those who once unrolled it,
Now must furl it with a sigh."

Major Rogers, whose name is inseparably associated with the Confederate flag as its author, is a native of Loudon county, Virginia. At the inception of the war he raised a company of artillery from his native section, which command was honorably mentioned by General Beauregard in his report of the first battle of Manassas.

He was re-elected captain, promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct at the second battle of Manassas, and was attached to the staff of General Stonewall Jackson. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Major Rogers was among the members of General Jackson's staff who were struck down with him on the occasion when Jackson received his death wound.

When, in 1865, Major Rogers conceived the new design of the flag, he was stationed at Chaffin's Bluff, on the James, in command of that defense. General Lee, in a letter to General S. Cooper, Adjutant General, recommending Major Rogers for post service because of his wound, thus speaks of him:

"He is a gallant officer, and if there is any duty he can perform at the stationary batteries in or around Richmond or in the camps of instruction, I recommend that he be assigned to it."

Thus we have given a brief history of the Confederate flag, coupling with it the name of its author, who signalized his taste and genius in the design of a flag intended to symbolize the noble cause for which the South so gallantly contested.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SATURDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

Rumors and Gossip from Washington.

The Grand Army Indorses Gen. Grant.

President Johnson and Destitution in the South.

Propositions to Relieve the Depressed in Business.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will bring in an appropriation bill for the payment of the purchase money for Alaska.

Several months will elapse before the case of St. Thomas and St. John will be brought to a final test.

At a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Washington, resolutions were passed nominating General Grant for President, ignoring political organizations, and calling a national convention of soldiers and sailors.

The Presidents is gathering all the information in possession of the War Department relative to destitution in the South, and has called upon General Grant for a report on the subject. General Howard will to-day transmit reports from different commanders South on the subject.

Hancock and Ord advise the repairing of the Mississippi levees. Canby favors relief to planters by funds and issuing provisions, taking liens on the crops for security.

Butler argues in favor of the necessity of a bill for the issuance of a Government tax, as an offset to contraction; that two per cent. per month be paid to the West, and six per cent. per month to the South; also that the general deterioration of business in the North is among the inducements offered by the Government for the investment of capital.

An Albany dispatch states that at a meeting of Peter Cagger and others, prominent Democrats, an effort was made to induce Mr. Seymour to allow his name to go before the National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency. It is believed he will accede to their request.

HAVANA, January 3.—New regulations in regard to duties on goods imported into Porto Rico, including a list of articles exempted from duty, have been confirmed by the new Captain General. Eight months' notice will be given if any changes should hereafter be made. Silver dimes and half dollar pieces of United States coinage are to be admitted into the currency of the island.

NEW YORK, January 4—Noon.—Gold opened at 134. At 10:10 it was 134½; at 11 a.m., 134⅝; and is now 134¾. Cotton at 11 a.m., very firm, and holders are asking higher rates. Exchange is steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 4—1:30 p.m.—Cotton active. Sales 5,000. Orleans, 7¾d; uplands, 7¼d.

The Biggest Game of Poker Ever Known.

The newspapers have a story of Commodore Vanderbilt seeing a blackleg's bluff at poker and going a thirty thousand dollar steamboat better; but this is hardly up to an affair of which we recollect reading long since in a Mississippi paper.

In the days when the Hon. George Poindexter represented the State in the Federal Senate, say some thirty-five years ago, before the time of railroads, he started from Natchez by an up river boat, on his way to Washington. The Agricultural bank having a heavy deposit to make in one of the Pittsburg banks, intrusted the money to his charge.

Before twenty-four hours had elapsed some of the sporting fraternity were making up a little game, and invited the Senator to take a hand, to which, nothing loth, he consented. The game ran about the usual course of such things while the professionals were taking the measure of their intended victim, and guessing at the size of his pile. When those points were settled to their satisfaction the business began in earnest.

An overpowering hand was dealt to Mr. Poindexter, upon which he made a small bet, and the others passed, with one exception, who "saw him" and went a thousand dollars better. To this he responded with another thousand dollars better, when the gambler replied, "I see your thousand dollars and go thirty thousand dollars better"—for perceiving that his customer was pretty flush, he did not dare risk a few thousands.

Poindexter replied that that was more money than he had, but he would put up his pile, which entitled him to a sight. This the other denied to be the law. "Certainly," said Mr. P., "I always understand that a gentleman has a right to a show for his money."

"Not unless it is stipulated beforehand;" and the gambler appealed to the "gentlemen" present, who sustained him.

"Come," said the ruffian, "throwing down a well filled pocket book, and laying his watch on the table, "I go thirty thousand dollars better, and give you five minutes to raise the money."

Poindexter bid him count his money; and there it was, sure enough, in good bills. "Well," said he, rising, "I will see if I can find any friends who will furnish the funds," and he passed into the ladies' cabin, in which was his state room. He lingered sometime, and as the hand was nearing the last minute, returned quietly, took his seat, drew a bulky pocket book from his breast, and laying it upon the table, calmly said:

"Sir, I see you thirty thousand dollars and a hundred and twenty thousand dollars better, and give you five minutes to raise the money."

It was the turn of the astonished gambler to call for a count, but before Mr. Poindexter got through with the hundred and fifty thousand, he threw down his hand—there being too many spectators to make it safe to raise a row—and, with his companions, went ashore at the next wood yard.

The Vicksburg papers announce that they have adopted the cash system.

COTTON AND COMMISSION

M. F. KENNEDY. H. C. WILLIAMS. J. P. RUSSELL.

KENNEDY, WILLIAMS & RUSSELL,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 268 1-2 Front Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

MANSION WEBB. J. P. RUSSELL.

S. M. WEBB & CO.,

Cotton Factors AND Commission Merchants,

Lee Block, Union Street, Up Stairs, Between Front Street and Main.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

R. B. JONES. W. N. BROWN. M. B. JONE

JONES, BROWN & CO.,

Cotton Factors AND Commission, Receiving & Forwarding MERCHANTS,

No. 286 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

REFERRING to our Card above, we again take this method of returning our thanks to our patrons and friends for their kind and liberal patronage hereto for extended to us, with renewed assurance of a continuance of our prompt personal attention to all business intrusted to our care, and of indefatigable exertions to promote the interest of our customers.

We are prepared with a large, commodious warehouse for storing Cotton. All Cotton consigned to us will be covered by Insurance, unless otherwise instructed. One of the members of the firm will give this branch of our business his personal attention. JONES, BROWN & CO.

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES M. DORION

MOSBY & DORION,

Commission Merchants,

Office, No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building,

Up Stairs, No. 304 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, for sale or shipment. Receiving and forwarding Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully attended to. Liberal cash advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured unless otherwise ordered.

J. J. RAWLINGS. JNO. E. WEBB. JNO. L. RAWLINGS

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 254 Front Street, Up Stairs,

MEMPHIS, T

We will sell all Country Produce consigned to us.

C. C. PARTEE. Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. B. FRANK HARBERT. Memphis, Tenn.

PARTEE & HARBERT,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS, AND General Commission Merchants,

14 Monroe Street, between Main and Front,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished.

J. H. CASH.

Cotton and Produce FACTOR,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

No. 226 Front Street, M phis. Tenn.

H. FITZGERALD. Gallatin. C. C. BIGG. Memphis. JOHN. T. JEFFERSON. Memphis.

H. FITZGERALD & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarns, Sheeting and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder and Printing Paper,

374 Front Street. MEMPHIS

SAMUEL H. RICHARDSON, Late of Banks, Hamilton & Co. JACK P. RICHARDSON, Late of Mobile, Alabama.

SAMUEL H. RICHARDSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN FLOUR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

15 City Buildings, South Commercial St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Terms Cash. oct 6

O. C. BOONE. J. J. PLEASANTS. JOHN L. SAFFARANS Of Hannibal.

O. C. BOONE & CO.,

Cotton & Tobacco Factors AND General Commission Merchants,

22 Jefferson Street, Avalanche Building,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Are prepared to make Liberal Advances on Cotton or other Produce shipped to them, and to fill all orders for Plantation Supplies.

RICHARD HANKS. J. M. KIRTLEY. W. J. PORTER. WM. M. HANKS.

HANKS, PORTER & CO.,

(BAYLOR R. STEWART, Traveling Agent.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 45 VINE STREET.

CINCINNATI, O

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Cotton Factors AND WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 266 Front Street, Memphis.

JNO. S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN

STRICT attention paid to the storage and sale of COTTON and instructions regarding same strictly observed. Our facilities for the handling of Cotton are unsurpassed, and we invite special attention to this branch of our business, feeling assured of our ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

All shipments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES generally, will always be found full and complete, and offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Thankful to our numerous patrons for the very liberal favors hitherto extended us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, pledging every effort on our part to give satisfaction by strict attention to the wants and interests of our customers.

MAJOR J. J. SUBET—whose connection with our house still continues, will be pleased to receive a call from his numerous friends when visiting the city.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

S. W. PRICE. Late of Eastport, Miss. A. S. TREADWELL. Memphis Tenn.

PRICE & TREADWELL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 15 Union Street, Lee Block.

Between Main and Front streets MEMPHIS, TENN.

M. T. GARVIN & CO.,

Grocers, Cotton Factors COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN

HAY, CORN, OATS AND BRAN,

226 and 228 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. Will promptly fill all orders for Provender and Plantation Supplies at the Lowest Rates.

STERLING FOWLKES. THOMAS P. ADAMS. WM. A. STEFFEY

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,

(Successors to Fowlkes & Co.)

Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

193 Second and 43 Washington Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

AGENTS for the sale of the PREMIUM COTTON GINS made by W. O. Hanson Brown & Co., Columbus, Ga. Also, agents for the GREEN RIVER WOOLEN MILLS Hendersen, Ky. Have on hand, for sale by piece or case, a fine assortment of Kentucky jeans.

For Sale.

Bar Room Fixtures, Benches, Stage & Scenery,

NOW in the Saloon on the southeast corner of Main and Monroe streets, formerly known as

THE CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.

Immediate possession given. For terms of sale apply to

R. NEWTON HART,

No. 42 Madison street.

COTTON AND COMMISSION

W. L. STEWART.

COTTON & COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 2 Bank Alley,

South and West Madison Street.

MEMP

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation by a competent Book-keeper. Address "CLERK," Lock Box 329. del

WANTED EVERYWHERE, AGENTS—Male and Female, to sell our Monitor, to instruct in Phonetic Shorthand. MONITOR SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE; only $15. This machine will sew, hem, fell, stitch, bind, cord, braid in a most superior manner. Also a variety of tailor work. The cloth cannot be raised quilting across the seam every quarter inch. Is fully warranted for three years. Needles and attachments for all sewing machines. Agents can be made. Address MONITOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agents wanted upon by parties calling on or addressing the office. Ours is the only genuine Monitor manufactured, and we are the sole manufacturers.

WANTED—Agents, to whom we will pay dollars a day, to introduce our CUTTLE'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Stitch alike on both sides. Makes the genuine lock stitch. Runs easy. Makes the prettiest, strongest and most durable seam. Sells for $15. Makes the genuine Grover & Baker stitch. Machines make the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson stitch. Send for a circular. Address CUTTLE'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agents wanted. Ad'd to Memphis.

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A most desirable store, No. 34 Front street, corner of Front and Adams. Apply to WM. C. BROS. & CO., 29 Main street. jal

FOR RENT—A desirable store on Front street, corner of Monroe. Possession given immediately. Apply to ALEX. FOWELL, 38 Front street. jal

FOR RENT—House No. 11 Court street, containing sixteen rooms. Possession given immediately. JOHN C. HEAZLITT, 11 Madison street. jal

FOR RENT—A Room containing six rooms, No. 94 Union street, between Second and Third, suitable for a family. Also, a Room containing seven rooms, No. 96 Union street, between Second and Third, suitable for a family. Also, a Room containing seven rooms, No. 98 Union street, between Second and Third, suitable for a family. Also, a Room containing seven rooms, No.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, [illegible] JANUARY 5, 1868

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail	1.20 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
Grand Junction Accommodation	6.00 P.M.	10.25 A.M.
Somerville Accommodation—Daily, (Sun.	5.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
Days excepted)		
Ticket office, 276 Main, corner Second Depot corner Second.		

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express—Daily	3.20 P.M.	4.10 P.M.
Mail & Accommodation	10.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
Freight	5.15 P.M.	5.00 A.M.

All express trains daily. Accommodation and Freight daily except Sunday. Time to New Orleans 31 hours and 10 minutes.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	4.00 P.M.	7.00 A.M.
Night Express	3.30 A.M.	10 P.M.
Brownsville Accommodation	5.30 P.M.	8 A.M.

Ticket office No. 276 Main street. Depot head of Main street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested not to pay any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorizing them to collect.

GALLAWAY, REID & CLUSKEY.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE will from this date (7th day of December, 1867) refuse to pay the individual bills of any person connected with the paper. No debts against the AVALANCHE will be paid unless they originate in the office.

GALLAWAY, REID & CLUSKEY.

Rev. Le C. Ransom will preach at First Cumberland Presbyterian church at eleven a.m. and seven p.m; Sunday school nine a.m.

There will be service at the First Methodist church at eleven o'clock this day, by Rev. Dr. Mann, pastor.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH, UNION STREET.—Sabbath school at nine o'clock a.m., and preaching at eleven; Rev. W. M. Patterson pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER LINDEN AND MULBERRY STREETS.—Preaching to day at eleven a.m. and seven p.m., by Mr. Caskey; Sunday school and Bible class at half after nine o'clock, a.m. Distribution of gifts to the Sunday school scholars this morning. All are cordially invited to attend

MORTUARY.—Dr. Rogers, secretary of the Board of Health, reports twenty-nine as the total number of deaths for the week ending January 4th, 1868.

Cash boys wanted at Wells & Coll's, 267 Main street. Must be polite and neat.

LARCENY.—Wm. Thomas and Jas. James, both negroes, were sent to jail yesterday by 'Squire Hall, on a charge of larceny.

We cannot enumerate prices. Give us a fair trial and you will be convinced of our efforts to attract well merited attention. Wells & Coll, 267 Main street.

STOLE A LOAD OF WOOD.—Robert Gray, a negro, was arrested, yesterday, for failing to deliver a load of wood entrusted to his care to its proper owner. He will be disposed of on Monday.

Gents' good boots, $2. Boys' good boots, $1. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Open until 9 p.m.

ARRESTED.—Mr. T. L. Martin was arrested, yesterday, at the instance of P. T. Hughes for threatening to shoot him. Martin, he is not, worth the powder.

THE PAVEMENT.—The Nicolson pavement has been finished as far north as Exchange street. We suppose now the work on both ends of the line will be pushed rapidly forward.

MACKERELS.—Tom Porter and John Brady, a couple of mackerels, were, yesterday, arrested by officer P. Walsh for garroting a negro on Poplar street. Where arrested, a quantity of plunder was found on their persons. They will be tried on Monday.

The following telegrams remain uncalled for in the office: P D Beecher (?), A Proudfit, Matthews & Alexander, J E Otter, J H Dowdy, J D Pettit & Co, Kennedy, Williams & Russell, E J Wendel, E J Jenkins, James Solberg, Gates, Wood & Co, De-Soto Bank, Miss Laura Rouse, Frank Mayo.

To morrow will be the Epiphany of the Saviour, a holiday of obligation in the Catholic church. The epistle will be taken from Isaias, chapter sixty, from first to seventh verse. The Gospel from St. Matthew, chapter the second, from first to third, tenth verse. Services as on Sunday.

COMMITTED.—The notorious Annie Gallagher was committed to jail yesterday by 'Squire Hall, on the charge of having in her possession two braids of false hair, stolen from Mr. Levine, on Main street, a day or two before Christmas. Officer Robinson, in searching the premises for some other articles, found the braids sewed up in the mattress. She could not give the required bond, and had to go to jail.

QUERY.—We would respectfully ask, for no other reason but for information, what do the holders of Beecher's promises to pay now hold them as? Nigger Carter has $1,500 worth of them, and we understand that he proposed yesterday to take out their value in whisky at a negro bar room. Ham, if you never got drunk until you can purchase whisky with your Beecher scrip, you bid fair to become a sable John B. Gough.

Our readers this morning will find on the shelves of Jno. Locke, in the AVALANCHE building, the following: The New York Ledger, Clipper, Turf, Field and Farm, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Metropolitan, Fashion, Record, Police Gazette, Saturday Night, Sunday Times, Sunday Mercury, New York Clipper, Irish Citizen, Irish People, Staats Zeitung, New Yorker Demokrat, Irish American, London Lancet, New York Weekly, Bell's Budget, and, in short, everything else in the way of light literature.

SHOT.—Daniel Morton, a thieving negro, undertook yesterday to steal seven hogs from Mr. H. H. Clayton, living about four miles from town, but was caught in the act. Morton endeavored to make his escape, but was closely pursued by Mr. Clayton, who finally succeeded in bringing him down with a charge of shot. He would not stop, so Clayton turned loose the contents of a double barreled shotgun at him, which took effect in his thigh, inflicting a severe flesh wound. 'Squire Miller sent him to jail yesterday.

A FACT.—One of the best dry goods establishments in the South is that of A. Sessel & Son, 259 Main street, and one reason why it is always crowded, with customers, is the fact that the salesmen are among the most polite and affable to be found anywhere; and in this connection we cannot refrain from mentioning the name of Mr. J. H. Temple as being the beau ideal of a salesman. Acquainted with thousands of our citizens, a general favorite with the ladies, to whom he is a perfect Bayard, he would be an acquisition to any establishment.

RECOVERED.—Constable Robinson has been coming down rather heavily lately upon the "fence" houses of the city. Yesterday he "dropped" upon the establishment of the notorious Annie Gallagher, and she was "copped to rights." A day or two ago the show window of Sproule & McOown was broken, and robbed of quite a quantity of studs, sleeve buttons, scarf and breast pins. They were yesterday found in the woodpile of Annie Gallagher, and she was arrested, but finally discharged, no doubt on the account being made against her. She, however, went up on another charge.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The new winter schedule of the Memphis and Louisville railroad line takes effect Monday, January 6. It will be gratifying to the friends of this route to learn that the large through coaches of this favorite route remains the consolidation of their double daily through trains. Morning train leaves at seven o'clock; evening train leaves at three and a half o'clock. Both trains run through to Louisville without change of cars, connecting direct, via Cincinnati or Indianapolis, for Northern and Eastern cities. The evening train connects both via McKenzie and Clarksville for Nashville, arriving at Nashville at 6:40 a.m.; also connecting for Cairo and St. Louis.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The attention of passengers is directed to the fact that another change has been made in the running time of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. Commencing to-day, trains arrive and depart as follows: New Orleans express will arrive at 3:25 p.m., and depart at 4:10 p.m.; Sardis accommodation will arrive at 10 a.m., and depart at 1:50 p.m.; Freight will arrive at 5:15 p.m., and depart at 5:45 a.m. The express will run daily, and the accommodation and freight daily except Sundays. The time to New Orleans is twenty-three hours and fifty minutes. Passengers for New Orleans and other points South will consult their own interest by going over this route, which is splendidly managed. 3t

Our hosiery department will attract more attention Monday than ladies have been in the habit of meeting with in dry goods. Wells & Coll, 267 Main street.

MARRIAGES.—The following, as appears from the County Court record, have been made happy: M. B. Matthews and Miss Mary Kates, on the 29th of December; James B. Long and Miss Clara Atwood, 23d of December; J. R. Challon and Miss Sarah N. Murphy, 2d of January; Taylor Gibson and Lavina Motley, 20th of December; T. N. Hemely and Miss N. E. Dennis, 24th of December; Isaac Winter and Mrs. Maria Leath, 2d of January; R. D. Steele and Miss Maggie Rembert, 19 h of December; Edmond Thompson and Fanny Woods, 28th of December; Isaac Halliday and Ann Franklin, 27th of December; Benjamin Fellers and Hannah Anderson, 26th of December; James W. Bailey and Miss Emily Gilliford, 2d of January.

THE ORPHANS FAIR.—Last night was the last of the fair, as such, but on Monday night it will be wound up with a grand ball, in which the fair ladies, and the gallant gentlemen who have done so much to make it a success will throw aside the air of business which they have worn during the week in the midst of gaiety, and indulge in what a friend at our elbow calls an exhibition of the education of the pedal extremities. It will no doubt be a fitting and happy conclusion to a most happy event. On Monday night, if filled, the sewing machine will be disposed of. Miss Sue Flaherty has it in charge, and will do her level best to give it another owner. The fine picture by Cooper, of Father Rochford, will also acquire a new possessor on the same night. At the table of Miss Burke and Quinlan she "Talms" for the most popular cotton clerk is still open for competition, but will positively close on Monday. Mr. J. C. Geoheghan is thirteen votes ahead, and his competitors are Messrs. Henry Jones and Robert Bradford.

We make our lining department—embracing wigans, jeans, and cambrics—a specialty. Wells & Coll, 267 Main street.

PERSONAL.—Edwin Booth opens on Tuesday at the New Memphis. He will arrive in town to-morrow.

It is with feelings of no ordinary kind that we welcome to our midst that tried patriot and noble gentleman, Isham G. Harris, who has decided to cast his lot with us, and has already opened an office in the Bethel block. It is unnecessary for us to say one word in respect to this gentleman, for his reputation is world-wide, and the people of this State will forever bear the memory of his true faith and noblness of heart as something sacred.

Mr. J. G. Stygart, a clerk in Vendig & Bros.' dry goods store, has been missing for a couple of days. His friends are fearful that he has been foully dealt with.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of Rev. L. C. Ransom, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, an alumnus of Cumberland University, cordially recommended by the late pastor, Dr. Davis, and emminently successful in every charge he has hitherto been called to. We welcome him to our city, and anticipate for him a brilliant future.

Captain N. E. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, arrived yesterday, per Louisville road, and is staying at the Overton House.

AFFRAY,

A Rencounter at Lake Providence, Louisiana.

Two Men Wounded, but no Lives Lost.

An affray occurred at Lake Providence on last Thursday morning, which at one time promised to prove fatal to the persons engaged in it. It appears that while the steamer Columbian, which was en route to New Orleans, was discharging some freight at Lake Providence, the wharfboat keeper, named George W. Smith, made objections to the articles being placed where the hands were depositing them. The second clerk of the steamer remarked that the freight should be put wherever Smith desired, but that the latter "needn't be so d—d cross about it." This incensed Smith, who turned and struck Kennedy. The latter returned the blow, hitting Smith with a lantern. At this juncture, John C. Douglass, the mate, interfered and separated the parties. Smith now swore that Douglass slapped him in the face, and should be held responsible for it. He went a boy away for his pistols, but they could not be found, and Douglass endeavored to quite him, saying he did not wish any further trouble. The parties separated, and it was supposed there would be no further collision; but in a few moments Smith was heard shouting to the bystanders to "clear the track." Shortly afterward he was seen with a shotgun, which he at once discharged at Douglass. The charge struck Douglass in the hand. Douglass now drew a pistol, which a passenger had just handed him, and fired. Smith fired again, not having been hit, and the shot struck Mr. D. S. Adams (the first clerk) in the face, inflicting a dangerous wound. As soon as this shot was fired, Kennedy and Douglass both discharged their weapons at Smith, but without effect. This terminated the difficulty, and soon afterward the boat left.

A beautiful selection of colors in superior kid gloves, just received. We defy competition on our gloves, in price and quality. Wells & Coll, 267 Main street.

French corsets, direct from Paris. Ladies are invited to examine them at Menken Bro's. 1w

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

President Hulbert called the Board to order. Present, Aldermen Powers, Glancy, Johnson, Cochran, Wickersham, Amis, Brown, Hill, Holst, O'Donnell, Shaw, Lemon, Smith and Passmore.

The committee recommended that the account of Thomas Malone be not paid until the claims are attested by the individuals themselves. Also, that the Board fix the basis on which the accounts shall be settled. Adopted.

Alderman Amis reported upon the petition of W. B. Greenlaw relative to the Nicolson pavement in front of his property, that the fault was not in the grade.

Alderman Passmore presented the petition of J. Loudon & Co., for $1,500 due in city scrip at fifty cents.

Alderman Wickersham wished it laid over.

Alderman Passmore said the contract was made for cash, and if the gentleman, a member of the Finance Committee, had done his duty, this account would not have come up in this form.

Alderman Cochran moved to refer the petition to the Landing Committee.

Alderman Passmore thought it strange that the amount should be placed to the credit of petitioner on the Controller's books. It referred at all it should go to the Finance Committee.

Alderman Shaw advocated the reference to the Landing Committee. Referred.

Alderman Passmore, from special committee, reported adverse to the claim of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Adopted.

By same. Adverse to petition of J. P. Foster, City Purveyor. Adopted.

Resolution as to claim of F. B. Clapp, for services in engineer's department. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Alderman Smith introduced a resolution of thanks of the Board to His Honor the Mayor, W. O. Lodman, for the faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of his office and labored to relieve the city of its embarrassment. Also, of thanks to all officers, and especially of the Fire department.

Alderman Amis moved to amend by returning thanks to the retiring Aldermen.

The Chair suggested that the time was not opportune for the resolutions, and they were withdrawn.

Alderman Lemon offered a resolution that the accounts of Aldermen should be settled in scrip at fifty cents on the dollar.

Alderman Shaw said this, too, would constitute a precedent. Resolution withdrawn.

Alderman O'Donnell presented requisition of feed, etc., for the Fire department for January. Granted.

Alderman Passmore asked to know if anything had been done toward preparing to pay the January interest. Also to know if any steps had been taken for the recovery of the $150,000 hypothecated.

Alderman Hill, from the Finance Committee, said that in neither case had the business reached the condition to be reported. So soon as anything conclusive was done he would make a report.

Sheriff P. A. Winters reported the official returns of the recent election, from which it appeared that W. H. Fitch, jr., candidate for Mayor, had not taken and filed his candidate's oaths, and consequently no return was made, officially, of the votes he received. Some of the candidates for smaller offices—S. O. Saugster, W. H. Reilly and W. Underwood—were in the same category.

I. M. Hill, in the Fourth ward, candidate for Alderman, had also failed to take and file the candidate's oath, and his votes were rejected. A number of School Visitors had been debarred from a count for similar neglect. In the Eighth ward there was but one who had complied with the law. The contest in the Ninth ward, who received the highest vote, were also delinquents in the same respect. Some changes were made in the School Visitors and one Alderman.

Mr. Burke is Alderman from the Fifth ward, in the place of Mr. Holst, who had not taken and filed the candidate's oath. The majority of School Visitors elected are superseded through the same neglect. Charles Mebon, of the Eighth ward, only obtained one vote and is returned elected.

Alderman Smith offered a resolution that all parties shall be entitled to receive scrip, at fifty per cent on the dollar, for the amount due them.

Alderman Hill moved to lay over the resolution.

Alderman Shaw understood the terms of the resolution to restrict the payment to fifty cents on the dollar.

The resolution was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned till Monday evening.

If you want to meet a lady friend, call in at Wells & Coll's. If she is not there, she is lost—to her own interest.

Fine Empress clothes and poplins, still lower, at Menken Bro's. 1w

THE NONDESCRIPT.—We understand that the amiable and virtuous Nondescript, of the Criminal Court, was irate yesterday. It allowed its angry passions, like a flood of overgrown Mississippi waters, and its milk of human kindness was considerably diluted with the wave. It but yesterday recovered its consciousness after the astonishing development of the fact that its prostitution of itself for the city Attorneyship was of no avail, and that Beecher's note at hand guaranteeing it to the said office, was about as good collectable property as the flake upon the summit of Mount Vesuvius. Our readers are no doubt aware, that as soon as it was driven, like the cur it is, from the Eighth ward polls by ex-Alderman Grace, that it struck home, and crawled into the presence of the lady who it disgraces since it has called her wife, and swooned. It was a mercy that this was so, for it would have killed the "lean and hungry Cassius" to have heard the honest shouts of honest white men, uttered honestly over their great victory. But yesterday consciousness returned, and in glowing words said: "Send for Barbour Lewis, Dr. Beecher, Bowen, Ham Carter, P. T. Hughes, and the rest of the negroes. My massive brain is pregnant with ideas—I must speak or burst." His attendant heard, trembled, and sped forth on his mission. Lewis he found seeking comfort in reading Brownlow's last proclamation; Beecher was telling soft nonsense to a wench, and Carter was standing by a victim of jealousy, while Hughes was cogitating and contrasting his own character with that of Judas—and the latter had the advantage by long odds. They all obeyed the call of their chief, and the accommodation and freight daily except Sundays. The time to New Orleans is twenty-three hours and fifty minutes. Passengers for New Orleans and other points South will consult their own interest by going over this route, which is splendidly managed. 3t

Our hosiery department will attract more attention Monday than ladies have been in the habit of meeting with in dry goods. Wells & Coll, 267 Main street.

MARRIAGES.—The following, as appears from the County Court record, have been made happy: M. B. Matthews and Miss Mary Kates, on the 29th of December; James B. Long and Miss Clara Atwood, 23d of December; J. R. Challon and Miss Sarah N. Murphy, 2d of January; Taylor Gibson and Lavina Motley, 20th of December; T. N. Hemely and Miss N. E. Dennis, 24th of December; Isaac Winter and Mrs. Maria Leath, 2d of January; R. D. Steele and Miss Maggie Rembert, 19 h of December; Edmond Thompson and Fanny Woods, 28th of December; Isaac Halliday and Ann Franklin, 27th of December; Benjamin Fellers and Hannah Anderson, 26th of December; James W. Bailey and Miss Emily Gilliford, 2d of January.

THE ORPHANS FAIR.—Last night was the last of the fair, as such, but on Monday night it will be wound up with a grand ball, in which the fair ladies, and the gallant gentlemen who have done so much to make it a success will throw aside the air of business which they have worn during the week in the midst of gaiety, and indulge in what a friend at our elbow calls an exhibition of the education of the pedal extremities. It will no doubt be a fitting and happy conclusion to a most happy event. On Monday night, if filled, the sewing machine will be disposed of. Miss Sue Flaherty has it in charge, and will do her level best to give it another owner. The fine picture by Cooper, of Father Rochford, will also acquire a new possessor on the same night. At the table of Miss Burke and Quinlan she "Talms" for the most popular cotton clerk is still open for competition, but will positively close on Monday. Mr. J. C. Geoheghan is thirteen votes ahead, and his competitors are Messrs. Henry Jones and Robert Bradford.

We make our lining department—embracing wigans, jeans, and cambrics—a specialty. Wells & Coll, 267 Main street.

PERSONAL.—Edwin Booth opens on Tuesday at the New Memphis. He will arrive in town to-morrow.

It is with feelings of no ordinary kind that we welcome to our midst that tried patriot and noble gentleman, Isham G. Harris, who has decided to cast his lot with us, and has already opened an office in the Bethel block. It is unnecessary for us to say one word in respect to this gentleman, for his reputation is world-wide, and the people of this State will forever bear the memory of his true faith and noblness of heart as something sacred.

Mr. J. G. Stygart, a clerk in Vendig & Bros.' dry goods store, has been missing for a couple of days. His friends are fearful that he has been foully dealt with.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of Rev. L. C. Ransom, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, an alumnus of Cumberland University, cordially recommended by the late pastor, Dr. Davis, and emminently successful in every charge he has hitherto been called to. We welcome him to our city, and anticipate for him a brilliant future.

Captain N. E. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, arrived yesterday, per Louisville road, and is staying at the Overton House.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—Stands Adjourned until Monday morning, January 6, 1868.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.* Monday will be motion day in this Court, to which day Court stands adjourned.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.* The following cases have been set for hearing on Monday, January 6, 1868: H. D. 30—James L. Hill vs. Jas. C. Bradley et al.

UNITED STATES COURT—*A. S. Mitchell, Clerk.* The additional list of petitions in bankruptcy filed in this office up to January 4, 1868, is as follows:

Wm H Grider, Shelby county.
John Mize, jr, Shelby county.
Solomon Stout, Shelby county.
Durham & Sallee, Shelby county.
J P Dromgoole, Shelby county.
S E Cedal, Henry county.
L T Tisdale, Tipton county.
Jones & Harris, Tipton county.
M N Pointdexter, Fayette county.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge, etc.*—The cases set for trial on Monday, January 6, 1868, are as follows:

Moor & Co vs Winters.
Hodges vs Apperson.
Lange vs Peak.
Hazlewood vs same.
Cash, adm'r, vs Hardin.
Jennings vs Joiner.
Layton, adm'r, vs Levy.
Conner vs Barnett.
Brooks vs Grover et al.
Same vs Same.

HEGEMAN'S GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—Our oil has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and is warranted pure New Foundland oil. Its superiority over that prepared on our own coasting is shown in the immediate change formed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. Prepared by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York. Sold by druggists generally. 1m

Gents' good calf boots, $4 50; gents' good all linen bosom shirts, $1 50; gents' good suits of clothing, $6. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street, are determined to sell out.

Dry goods merchants will find bargains at Menken Bro's. 1w

THE RENEGADE OF RENEGADES.—Barbour Lewis, who through all the campaign which has just ended was a Beecher man, and who would have slept with him had Beecher not been too cleanly inclined to allow such an obese, swollen "outside of a sausage" to pollute his stolen bed, made the assertion on the streets yesterday that he was glad that Beecher was defeated, and for that result he had been working all the time. What a shameless liar this thing is! Every negro in the city knows that he indorsed Beecher as forcibly as did the "Nondescript," and we know that *he* went to Nashville, had Davis removed, and *himself* wrote the proclamation making such removal. We would advise Barbour to "shake" folks on the landing, but that it was not generally attended, and the ceremonies were not worth describing.

All linen table cloths, 75 cents. All linen towels, 17½ cents. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. The goods must be sold.

Osnaburgs and domestics at the great sales of Menken Bro's. 1w

RISK & JOHNSON.—We have time and again impressed upon our readers the benefits to be derived from purchasing articles in their line from the firm of Risk & Johnson. We feel satisfied that no firm in the South can afford to give its patrons better bargains than this one, the *sine qua non* of manufacturers' agents, they have in its employ the most tasteful and best printers to be found in the city. Our merchants can have their work done here, well, cheaply, and above all promptly, at the shortest time required. So our country friends coming to Memphis for the purpose of having printing done, must not forget the Franklin job office on South Court street.

Merchants wanting to replenish their stock of dry goods should go to Menken Bro's. 1w

The great sale of watches, diamonds and jewelry will be continued to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, at the auction rooms of Wm. H. Passmore & Co., No. 200 Second street.

The undivided attention of our house will be brought into requisition for the next week in the sale of dress goods—embroidered Irish poplins, Ottoman poplins, Empress cloths, poplins, de soies, black and colored alpaca, etc., etc., etc., etc., at prices hitherto unknown—even at Wells & Coll's, 267 Main street.

The great steamer Mollie Able leaves for the Crescent City to-morrow at five o'clock, and wishes four thousand bales of the staple. Shippers can see her at the wharf, or notify her agents aboard the stage. Her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed by any boat afloat. Marx, Wall & Co. are her agents, where statements can be secured.

Nice white handkerchiefs, 10c; best pins and needles, 5c; ladies' linen collars, 5c; hooks, 50c; A No. 1 nubias, 50c; breakfast shawls, 75c. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros, Clay building, open till 9 p.m.

SALE OF COMMERCIAL HOTEL FURNITURE TO-MORROW MORNING.—Every person wishing to buy furniture in sets or single pieces, will have a splendid chance of being suited at this sale, which embraces more than a thousand articles of housekeeping, in good condition. The carpets, parlor and chamber furniture are particularly attractive. See advertisement under auction head.

Five thousand pieces of Russian Crash, at lower figures than ever offered in Memphis—all our home manufacture—long pieces, wide and even, and are prepared to prove what we say. This is a one-priced establishment. Wells & Coll, 267 Main street.

HORSE STOLEN.—An iron grey horse was stolen on the 4th from Charles Katzenbach, which was valued at $300.

Towels and sheetings at the sale of Menken Bro's. 1w

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received Frank Leslie, Police Gazette, New York Weekly, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, New York Clipper, Sunday Times, Banner of Light, New York Ledger, Boston Pilot, Irish People, Irish American, Irish Citizen, Ireland's Living Age, Times Illustrated, Sunday Mercury, Metropolitan Record, Last Sensation, London News, Turf, Field and Farm, Southern Society, Southern Opinion, Budget of Fun, Yankee Notion for February, London Society for December, Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, Eclectic Magazine, Every Saturday, Land we Love for January, Emmons & Son is the place to get your Sunday reading. Don't forget them.

Any person needing blankets, and pricing them in our house, will purchase them and return to us in Menken Bro's. 1w

The great rush still continues at the closing out sale of M. Kraus & Co., No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Ladies' cloaks, $3; misses' cloaks, extra cheap; A No. 1 all wool blankets, $4 50. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Must be sold.

We close to-day and re-open Monday next with our entire retail stock marked down in plain figures, so as to complete an early closing out.
RICE, STIX & CO.

4-4 bleached domestics, 12½c; brown domestics, 10c; linseys, 16½c; A No. 1 fine cassimeres, 50c; dress goods, less than cheap. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. Call and see.

Ladies, don't fail to look at those fine cloaks and shawls at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams, at the great closing out sale of the season. They must be sold regardless of cost or value.

The public will find Rice, Stix & Co's. retail house re-opened on Monday next with goods lower than ever and marked in plain figures.

Hegeman's Cod Liver Oil is pronounced by a cloud of witnesses unrivaled, because it is pure New Foundland oil, and therefore superior to that prepared elsewhere.

Handsome hair braids, new style head dress called "Bands a la Bismarck," just received at Mme Gall and's, 42½ Jefferson street, near the postoffice. 1w

The greatest closing out sale of the season at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams. Their salesmen have positive orders to sell goods regardless of cost or value.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

We refer to the advertisement of J. Dolfinger & Co., in another column, where they offer their entire stock and fixtures for sale. This is a rare opportunity and a paying investment. 1w

Ten dollars a day made by any one with my patent stencil tools. I prove samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. Fuller, Springfield, Vermont.

OVERTON HOTEL, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.—This new and spacious hotel, pleasantly situated on Main street, the great business thoroughfare of the city, is now complete in all its appointments, and cannot be surpassed for elegance and comfort by any hotel in the South or West. The proprietor, late of the Planter's Hotel, Augusta, Georgia, pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to its patrons by keeping strictly a *first class hotel*.
S. R. ROBBINS & CO.

All you economical housewives who want prints at 12½c; 4-4 bleached domestics, 10c; Canton flannels at 20 cents; towels, crash table cloth, call on M. Kraus & Co., No. 218 Main street. Their great closing out sale still continues.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

The counterfeiters of foreign perfumery pay but a poor compliment to the sagacity and taste of American ladies, if they expect them to buy their simulated "extracts" when Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the finest article of the kind in any country—is obtainable everywhere.—*Appleton Crescent.*

M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, have brought from their wholesale to their retail department a large lot of new goods, which must be sold immediately regardless of cost or value.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

Important to gentlemen who need the following: Shirts, undershirts, drawers, socks neckties, and a complete stock of furnishing goods. Call at the great closing out sale of the season, where you get them at half price, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Merchants and planters, be sure to look at the bargains at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street. Their goods will and must be sold regardless of cost or value.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—For superior Pittsburg coal leave your orders at Bigley, Mellersh & Co.'s, No. 25 South Court. 1m

Get your mince pies and New Year's cakes at Berton's confectionary, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets. Every body speaks of Berton's bread, cakes and confectional ries. Try them. 3t.

MONETARY.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SUNDAY, January 5, 1867.

The money market yesterday ruled quiet and steady with a continued stringency in discounts. Rates of interest remain still unchanged.

Gold was quiet at 1123@12½. Silver; buying at 123@124.

EXCHANGE—Is steady; buying at ½c off, and selling at par.

CITY SCRIP—Is steady; buying at 56@55, and selling at 58 @59.

POLICE SCRIP—Buying at 56c, and selling at 58c.

COUNTY WARRANTS—Are buying at 65c, and selling at 70c.

A meeting of merchants and bankers was held at Indianapolis on Thursday last to consider the financial problem. Resolutions were unanimously adopted that it was the duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to forthwith contract the currency sufficiently to provide for the general welfare, and that there now exists an indispensable necessity for this exercise of an extreme responsive policy, plainly marked out by law, one that shall embody the following: Cessation of the whole policy of contraction, the payment of the public debt in accordance with the letter or spirit of the law under which it was made, the postponement of the liquidation of any portion of the principal of the public debt until the people are able to pay the same without distress. That in order to quiet the great apprehension of a great majority of the people, who are clamorous for specie payments, they exchange the bonds as stipulated by law into another class of indebtedness, and thus avoid the public agitation of the question. That as foreign markets are to a great measure cut off, we should strive to build up home markets, and thus increase objects of competition. We are opposed to accumulation of gold in the Treasury beyond the wants of government, and if practicable the funding of the gold interest bonds into long bonds, not exceeding five per cent. interest.

The First National Bank of Ray City, Michigan, failed on the 3d, instant. Its affairs are reported in a rather bad condition.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SUNDAY, January 5, 1867.

Business in the leading markets is quiet, but there is a fair trade doing in plantation supplies. The markets are well supplied, and prices are unchanged.

The condition of the New Englanders is far from enviable, except the millionaires who have invested heavily in bonds. It was all well enough when the South only suffered, but the epidemic is creeping through the Northern towns and manufactories. The poisoned cup has been extended to their own lips. A Boston commercial paper complains that industry was never so low an ebb, capital so unremunerative in its investments, and their joint products so poorly paid. It says: "Not only are our manufactories closed, or running on short time, and our mechanics and laboring men by thousands thrown out of employment, but our commercial classes are suffering immense losses from the stagnation of trade and shrinkage in merchandize values." Well, like the man who flayed open his goose that laid golden eggs, in his greedy avarice, they legislated the flattering dogmas of demagoguery and fanaticism and destroyed their best markets, and have broken down their own before uninterrupted prosperity, to procure a system of labor with which they should have had no concern, and a people who would have labored to enrich them for all time to come. If experience do not teach them to regard the interests and propensity of others, they can at least make a lesson of the past, enough to teach them that they cannot trample on the rights of others with impunity.

Mess pork is quiet at $21 00@22 00 ₱ bbl; prime $16 25@16 50; prime $14 00@14 50. Clear sides, 16c; clear rib, 15½c; shoulders, 9½c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Plain cured hams, 16c. Sugar cured hams, 18@19c. Cob meal, white and yellow, 75@80c. Oats quiet at 70@75c. Bran, jobbing at 90@95 ₱ ton. Hay dull and heavy at 90@95 per ton. Butter in choice in demand at 40@45c; fair to prime cooking, 30@35c. Eggs dull at 35c. Chickens scarce at 8 @9 ₱ dozen. Turkeys, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen. Cheese—Western is lower at 15@16c; Kingsbridge, 16½@17c. Dried fruits—apples, 5@6c. Coffee quiet; Rio, 20@22c; Java, nominal at 30@31c. Sugar dull and lower; fair to prime, 11@12c; coffee sugar, 14@15½c; brown, 12@13c. Tea quiet and unchanged. Molasses—N Orleans, 90c@$1 00; Cuba, $1 00@1 10; Sugar House, $1 10@1 20. Rice—No 1, 10c; No 2, 9c; No 3, 8c; Carolina, 12@13c. Flour—Superfine, $8 50@9 00; choice to fancy, $9 50@10 00; extra, $10 50@11 00; family, $11 00@12 00; choice family, $12 50@13 00; fancy, $13 50@14 00. Corn meal—Western, $4 25@4 50; Brandywine, $4 75@5 00. Wheat—Spring, $2 10@2 20; amber, $2 25@2 30; white, $2 30@2 40. Corn—Western mixed, 90@92c; yellow, 95c@$1; white, $1 00@1 05. Oats—Southern, 70@75c; Western, 75@80c. Rye—Western, $1 40@1 45. Barley—Canada, $1 60@1 70; Western, $1 50@1 60. Potatoes—Peerless, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl. Onions, $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl. Apples—Green, $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl; dried, $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl. Hides—Dull at 8@9c for cured; 5@6c for green. Tobacco—Leaf—Lugs, 4@6c; common, 6@7c; medium, 8@9c; good, 10@11c; fine, 12@13c; fancy, 14@15c; smoking, fine and fancy, 16@18c. Manufactured—Dull and heavy. Lead—Pig, 9½@10c; bar, 10@10½c. Wool in demand at 30@35c for washed; 12@20c for inferior. Whisky dull at $1 30@1 35 ₱ gallon.

The Memphis market is well supplied. Western beeves, choice, 7@8c gross; second quality, 5@6c. Texas beeves, choice, 5@6c; second quality, 4@5c; inferior, 3@4c per lb. Cows, choice, 4@5c; inferior, 3@4c. Hogs, gross, 7@8c; dressed, nominal.

Cotton.

The market yesterday was firm and steady with a fair inquiry Holders offered freely, but were firm in their views, and asked full prices. Sales of the day foot up fair on the basis of middling at 14½@14¾c; low middling at 13½@13¾c; strict middling, 14¾c; good middling, 15@15¼c. The Liverpool market was quoted active with sales of 18,000 bales; Uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾d. The New York market was firm at noon, holders asking higher rates, but closed dull with prices lower; middling, 16½@16¾c; Orleans, 17½c. Sales for the day, 1,300 bales. Sales for the week, 29,000 bales. Receipts for the week, 19,000 bales. Stock on hand, 90,000 bales. The market here closed quiet at the following quotations:

Ordinary	12¾@13
Good Ordinary	13½@13¾
Low Middling	13¾@14¼
Middling	14¾@15
Strict Middling	14¾@15
Good Middling	15¾@15¾
	nominal

Cotton Statement.

Receipts yesterday	1,035 bales
Receipts for the week	7,228 "
Exports yesterday	5,300 "
Exports for the week	12,304 "
Stock on hand	6,443 "

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET.
NEW YORK, January 4.

Cotton 16c lower. Sales, 200 bales; middling, 16½c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine, $6 30@6 70; white Genesee, $7 75@8 25. Wheat 2c better; $2 60@2 65. Oats, Western, 103@106 better, 93@96c. Sugar steady; Cuba, 11@12c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 70@73c. Pork quiet, $21 12@21 25. Lard steady, 12@13c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.
NEW YORK, January 4.

Money steady, 6@7 for call loans. Sterling firm, 109@10½. Gold, 34½. Exports of specie, $1 472,000.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.
LOUISVILLE, January 4.

Tobacco, sales light; lugs, $4 75@5 75; medium leaf, $6@8 50. Cotton active and firm; middling, 14½c. Flour, superfine, $7 75@8 00. Wheat, $2 30@2 40. Corn, new at 75@80c. Oats, 60@62c. Provisions easier, 1c 12@21 00. Bacon; clear sides, 11½c. Lard

Religious and Miscellaneous.

OFFICE,
...new building, No. 275 Jefferson street, near the corner

LONELY.

I am lonely in the city—
Lonely in the busy street,
Where the care-depicted faces
In the throng flash past me fleet;
I am lonely in the centre
Of the gayest human throng,
When I hear the merry laughter,
I am very lonely then.

Lonely—I am lonely
In the world so gayest mood,
...spirits lonely
...fellowship;
...on the mountains,
...to wander there
...to cities—
...by halls.

I am lonely in the present—
...memory,
...city—
...shadows,
...the heart.

...street.

No alone—none left me darkness,
In the dreariness of the past,
Lingers not a single murmurs,
...to my weakness;
...left me memories,
...left me sad unfathomed dreams,
Lingering like...
Coming from the long dreams.

Not alone—none midst many
Lonely even in those ones;
Alone—all alone—
...wandering from the mighty spheres;
Was created never
In our utmost misery alone,
Our God is ever near us—
God is, God is everywhere!

THE WAY IT HAPPENED.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

Mrs. Jupe was a widow. And a widow she often protested, with tears in her dark, melting eyes—tears became Mrs. Jupe—she always intended to be. "Never—no, never would she be false to the memory of her sainted Adolphus!"

But, as she happened to be a young and very pretty widow, there were persons ill-natured enough to listen incredulously to these assertions, and to declare "that Mrs. Jupe's inconsolable grief for her husband was only a ruse on her part to enable her to catch another."

But in this they were wrong; both Mrs. Jupe's grief and resolution had at least the merit of sincerity. Her marriage had been what is called "a love match;" that is to say, the twain had met at some place the least calculated to display the true character of either. He had felt, at the first glance, "that she was the bright particular star of his life;" and she, "that he was the Heaven-appointed lord of her destiny."

In this beatific state they remained during their short courtship and still shorter married life; for, ere the honeymoon had waned Mrs. Jupe was a widow.

If Mr. Jupe had lived ten years longer, his disconsolate widow would have found out that he was but an ordinary mortal. He would have come home tired and hungry some night, and, not finding supper ready, would have grumbled, as ordinary mortals are very apt to do. He would have growled over the length of the provision bills, or lectured her on her extravagance and wastefulness. But nothing of the kind had had time to occur. There had been no opportunity for the differences of tastes and opinions, the jar of conflicting wills, or the annoyances and irritations growing out of the cares and duties of every day life. She had seen him only through rose colored spectacles that love lends to our sanction. So, when death snatched him from her, she canonized him, ascribing to him virtues that he never possessed, and giving him, dead, a worship that she never would, or could have given him living.

Mrs. Jupe was especially disgusted at any matrimonial backslidings among her friends and acquaintances that came to her knowledge, and grew very indignant at any intimation from them "that such might have been her experience had her married life continued." She had but one reply to all such insinuations: "Never! neither sainted Adolphus nor I ever had an unkind word or look, and he never would—no, not if he had lived to the age of Methuselah!"

Having resolved that she would remain forever, not only the widow, but the disconsolate widow of Adolphus Jupe, she set about cultivating her grief, in every possible way. The portrait of Mr. Jupe was hung at the foot of her bed, in order that her eyes might rest upon it the first thing in the morning and the last at night. And she not only surrounded herself with everything that could remind her of the "dear departed," but took a melancholy pleasure in keeping constantly in her remembrance her desolate and widowed condition.

As the months rolled away, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, nature would have her due, and Mrs. Jupe began to eat and sleep with her accustomed regularity; but she never failed to reproach herself for this unwilling forgetfulness of the claims of the dead, and, as a sort of expiation, spent the remaining hours in gloom and seclusion.

It had been the general belief among Mrs. Jupe's acquaintances that her grief was much too violent to last, but when a year elapsed, and there was no abatement of the rigor of her woe, their opinion began to change; though there were certain censorious ones among them who did not scruple to assert that Mrs. Jupe knew that mourning was becoming to her complexion, and cast down her eyes in that pensive manner to display the length and beauty of their long, curved lashes.

Mr Perkins was a widower, having followed to the grave "his angelic Arabella" three months after Mrs. Jupe lost "her sainted Adolphus." And we may safely aver that he was as disconsolate as she was inconsolable. "Never," as he solemnly asserted, whenever any one intimated that his loss was not quite irreparable, "never could any one take the place of that incomparable woman."

Now the truth was the late Mrs. Perkins was as unsuited to him as any woman well could be, but then he didn't live long enough with her to discover it. He was a man of intellectual tastes and pursuits, whereas she liked a dance better than the most interesting book, and a good dinner better than either. She had that sort of waxen beauty, pleasant enough to look upon when young, but which fades so early. Her fondness for good dinners, and a long nap afterward, had produced a plumpness of form and feature which would have degenerated into coarseness with increasing years, while their diversity of tastes and feelings would have placed them further apart every succeeding month.

But Mr. Perkins was in blissful ignorance of this. A late supper of pickles, lobster and fried oysters cut short all these probabilities; and from henceforth she was enshrined in the heart of her disconsolate husband as a sort of divinity, a being far too pure and ethereal for a world like this.

Mr. Perkins and Mrs. Jupe were but slightly acquainted, but their houses happened to be nearly opposite. So Mrs. Jupe watched from her window the funeral procession of the late Mrs. Perkins, greatly admiring the sad and solemn visage of the bereaved husband, as he stepped into one of the mourning coaches. She was of a very sympathetic nature, so she dropped a tear or two at the loss he had sustained, and quite a copious flood at the remembrance of her own.

Mrs. Jupe had heard of the unalterable resolution of Mr. Perkins to remain forever true to his dead love.

Mr. Perkins had heard the same of the fair widow, and it very naturally aroused a feeling of mutual sympathy and interest in the hearts of each.

Now it happened that Mr. Perkins and Mrs. Jupe owned lots in the same cemetery, and with only a narrow path between. And, when the weather was favorable, it was the custom of both to repair thither daily, to deck with flowers the graves of their respective consorts.

It was very natural that they should meet at these times; indeed, they could hardly avoid it.

At their first meeting, Mr. Perkins, removing his hat, bowed with an air of respectful sympathy, which Mrs. Jupe acknowledged by a gracious bend of the head and a glance of compassion from her dark, expressive eyes.

Not a word was spoken by either. But the thought uppermost in the mind of Mrs. Jupe was, "What a fine looking man!" And that in Mr. Perkins, "What a very lovely countenance!"

The next time, Mr. Perkins ventured to speak.

"We have both come on the same sad errand," he said, with a doleful shake of the head.

To this Mrs. Jupe assented, raising her pocket handkerchief to her eyes with an air indescribably mournful and affecting.

"Ah, my sainted Adolphus!" sighed the inconsolable widow.

"Ah, my angelic Arabella!" groaned the disconsolate widower.

"Never shall I cease to weep for that incomparable man!"

"Never shall I cease to deplore the loss of that incomparable woman!"

Having fortified their hearts, and eased their consciences by this resolution, Mr. Perkins and Mrs. Jupe commenced a very pleasant and interesting conversation on various topics, with the benevolent object, no doubt, of averting from each other the danger attending a too absorbing grief.

Nor were these praiseworthy efforts unsuccessful. For the first time, since her widowhood, a smile dimpled the mouth of Mrs. Jupe; while something of his former cheerfulness and animation was observable in the manner of Mr. Perkins.

Afterward it was noticeable how punctual both were in repairing to the cemetery. Mr. Perkins no sooner observed Mrs. Jupe's departure on her pious mission than he was straightway reminded of the duty he owed the deceased Mrs. Perkins. Yet though he invariably followed, it was after a discreet time had elapsed, and at a discreet distance; for he was a discreet man, and had no wish to become the subject of gossiping tongues.

Not even the cold bleak winds of autumn could chill Mrs. Jupe's ardor; indeed, her devotion seemed to increase, rather than diminish. "It was," as she often feelingly asserted, "the only comfort that was left her!" And it was remarked that she always came back from her walk with a brighter light in her eye and color to her cheek, and an added cheerfulness of manner; convincing proof of the strength and happiness to be found in the performance of duty.

Neither was Mr. Perkins a whit behind Mrs. Jupe in this respect. True, he needed to be stimulated, as it were, by her example; but this reminder once before his eyes, he followed not only the example, but the fair examplar with a zeal and devotion that were worthy of all praise.

But the storms and snows of December put an end to all this. Mrs. Jupe had not ventured out for a week, and sat, one evening, by her solitary fire, in a rather restless, dissatisfied mood. She tried sewing and reading, and threw down both, with something betwixt a yawn and a sigh.

Then, as she heard the hail pattering against the window, her thoughts reverted not to the lonely sleeper in the cemetery, but to her lonely neighbor opposite.

"What a sad, dreary life he has to look forward to!" she said to herself; "for I suppose he will never marry again—no more than I shall; heigho?"

"Tinkle, tinkle!" went the door bell.

Mrs. Jupe had few callers. "Who could it be, and on such an inclement night?" was her mental inquiry.

"Mr. Perkins, ma'am," said the servant, opening the door.

"I hope I'm not intruding, Mrs. Jupe?"

"Not in the least, Mr. Perkins. It is a cold evening; take a seat by the fire, do."

Thus encouraged, Mr. Perkins advanced, taking a seat directly opposite her.

"How pretty she looks in her home dress!" was his inward comment.

The fair widow blushed beneath the intenseness of his gaze, thereby looking prettier than before.

Strange to say, it was not at all unpleasant to her to see again a manly form reclining in the chair, once held sacred to the use of Adolphus Jupe.

Mr. Perkins drew his chair a little closer. "I cannot tell you how much I have missed of late the consolation that you were wont to pour into my bleeding heart. And I felt, this evening, that I must see you, and—and impart to you something of the consuming passion—that is to say, the grief that consumes me."

As Mr. Perkins said this he reached out his hand—most likely for his handkerchief—but it came in contact, instead, with the widow's soft rosy palm.

To this, in his absence of mind, he gave a gentle squeeze.

Was he mistaken? No; it was as gently returned.

This had the strange effect of bringing Mr. Perkins' arm, which rested upon the widow's chair, down upon the plump shoulders.

Mrs. Jupe did not seem to be at all averse to this proceeding; on the contrary, she turned her head, bringing her rosy lips so near Mr. Perkins that he considered it in the light of a challenge, which he immediately accepted by pressing upon them a long, lingering kiss.

Mrs. Jupe went through with the operation very quietly; asserting, at its conclusion, "that he was a very saucy fellow!"

Mr. Perkins evidently took this as a compliment, for he immediately declared "that she was a precious darling!" together with various other titles and assertions, which we will not inflict upon the reader.

Mr. Perkins stayed until quite late; so late, in fact, that the sleepy servant would hardly have opened the door for him with so much politeness had it not been for the half dollar that he slipped into his by no means unwilling hand.

The next Sunday Mrs. Jupe astonished the good people of Westport by laying aside her mourning—and her widowhood, at the same time; a certain ceremony being performed by the officiating clergyman, at the conclusion of which the inconsolable widow and disconsolate widower were inconsolable and disconsolate no longer.

And this, dear reader, "WAS THE WAY IT HAPPENED."

Nice Young Man.

From the Round Table.]

Everybody knows the nice young man; everybody has seen him. He is that mild and pleasing person who says, "Oh, yes!" and "Ah, indeed!" with so much vivacity; who is always the first to hand around the ices at the party; who knows all about all the weddings and engagements and balls; who escorts mamma to her carriage, and suffers her to converse at him so amiably. He seldom talks much, but he is so nice. Generally he is in the dry goods line, and frequently a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been known to attempt to teach in Sunday school, but the mental exertion is commonly too severe. His personal appearance is not remarkable. He is usually fair, with light hair and gentle blue eyes. It is desirable that he should have a mustache, straw colored if possible, and in size like an exaggerated eyebrow. His dress must be so perfect as to leave, like himself, no definite impression on the mind except one of extreme niceness, and his back hair should always be parted in an exact line with the seam of his collar. Brains in moderation are not, as we have already intimated, an absolute objection, but their possession should be carefully hidden. Ideas are fatal to his supremacy. One of the nicest young men we ever knew lost forever his proud pre-eminence from the fatal accidental commission of a thought. But feelings he may, indeed must, constantly exhibit; it is indispensable that the real nice young man should be as sensitive as a new author or a public functionary accused of pecidation. He may play a little on the piano, by preference, or better still, on the guitar, and occasionally sing to his own accompaniment in an unobtrusive tenor; sometimes he paints nicely, and often writes poetry of a sentimental nature, not fatiguingly intellectual, and he dances—oh! he dances divinely. The nice young man of Boston is a very different creature from the nice young man of New York, and the nice young man of Philadelphia bears not the remotest likeness to either, or indeed to anything else in human semblance. The nice young man of Boston, for example, is sometimes a prig; the nice young man of New York is often a snob; the nice young man of Philadelphia is usually *totus teres atque rotundus*, a cipher, the *curiosa felicitas* of nullity. Again, the nice young man of Boston who has no brains is permitted to fill the cavity which should hold them with a weak solution of equal parts of Emerson and Cant; the nice young man of New York who has brains is required to shroud their existence in the profoundest mystery; the nice young man of Philadelphia never has brains. The first admires nothing that he understands, the second understands nothing that he admires, the third understands nothing, and admires only himself and Philadelphia. And so on. Besides there are numberless varieties produced again by mere fluctuations in feminine taste and in the fashion of niceness. The nice young man of a year ago may be as different from his representative of to-day as last season's beaver from the prevailing title. Miss Giggleby's nice young man in no respect resembles Miss Soiggersby's; mamma's is not the one with whom Arabella exchanges hearts, and hair and photograph; the nice young man of Betsy, the housemaid, is not the object of her mistress' devotion. The niceness in all these cases is relative; an arbitrary quality reflected rather than actual, and subject to optical delusion. But each is in his own circle, to all intents and purposes, a nice young man.

The end and scope of the nice young man's existence is not so easy to define. The poet tells us that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," and a nice young man is always a thing of beauty; then, too, his fair worshippers probably find him useful. He is always so obliging, so willing to carry parcels, so ready to escort one to the opera or ball, to make up a set or hold worsted, or take dear aunt Jane down to suppers, so eager, to do him justice, for any service where eagerness does not need to be supplemented by intellect. And as these are things which somebody must do, the nice young man has his place in the economy of creation. Perhaps he is intended to show how small a quantity of brains is necessary for human existence. We have sometimes thought that his mission was to preserve one from marrying that nice girl who is his counterpart, whom everybody falls in love with, and, being sooner or later cut out by the nice young man, blesses his star forever after. On the whole, we think it most probable that the latter is the design of Heaven in his creation.

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